

Program Background and Introduction to Specifications

9th Annual Meeting - Construction of Crack-Free Concrete Bridge Decks
July 19, 2011
Kansas City, MO



Outline

- Overview of LC-HPC
- Specifications and their application
- Where we stand

Scope of Work

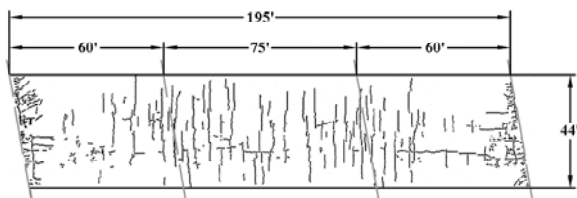
Low-Cracking High Performance Concrete (LC-HPC) Bridge Decks

23 LC-HPC decks (28 placements) completed through 2010
1 LC-HPC deck to be constructed this year
More to be let in MN

Bridges

Primarily composite steel girder bridges
Full-depth slabs
Removable forms
Matching bridges to serve as a control where possible (Phase I)

Why LC-HPC?



Cracks

Why LC-HPC?

Negative impact of cracks on concrete in the decks.

Negative impact of cracks on corrosion performance of both conventional and epoxy-coated reinforcement.

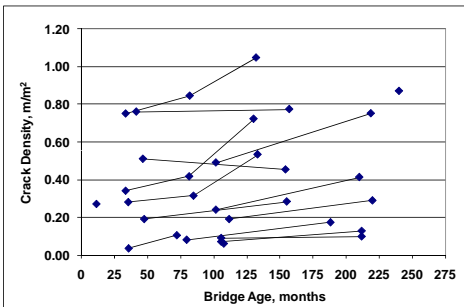
Our goal

- Eliminate cracking in bridge decks
- To do this, we need to minimize cracking due to
 - Plastic shrinkage
 - Settlement over reinforcing bars
 - Thermal contraction
 - Drying shrinkage

Factors that affect cracking

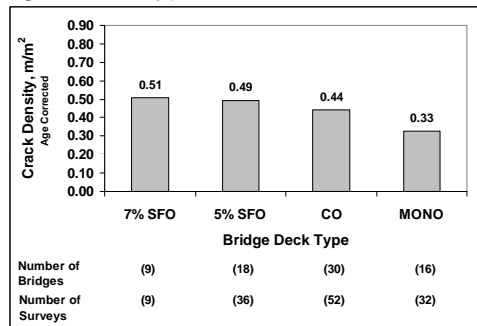
- Age
- Deck type
- Cement paste content
- Compressive strength
- Air content
- Slump
- Temperature
- Construction date
- Curing
- Construction techniques

Age

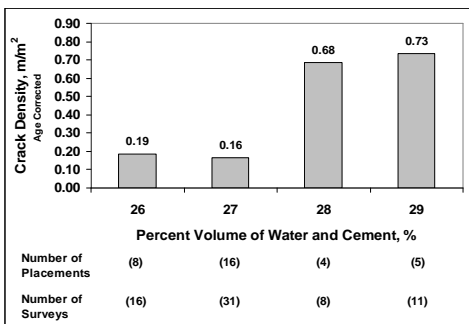


Monolithic

Bridge Deck Type

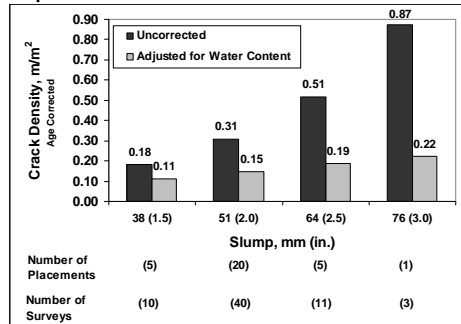


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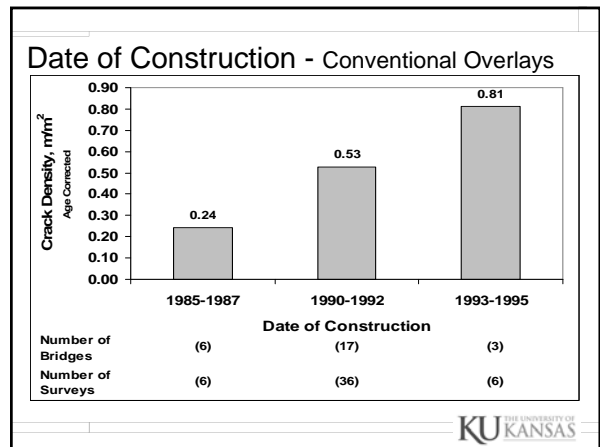
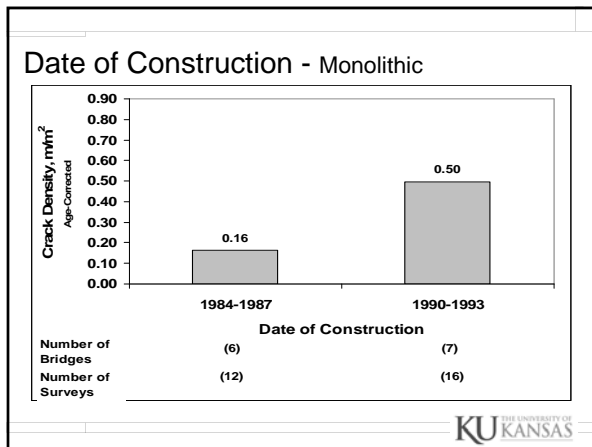
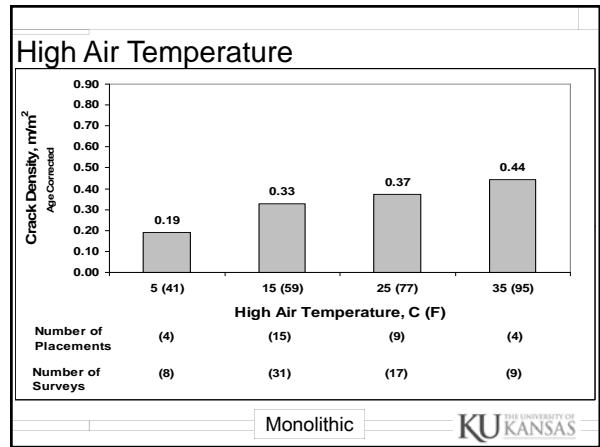
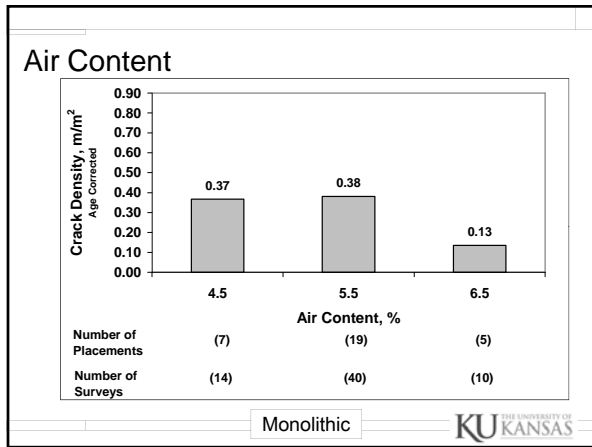
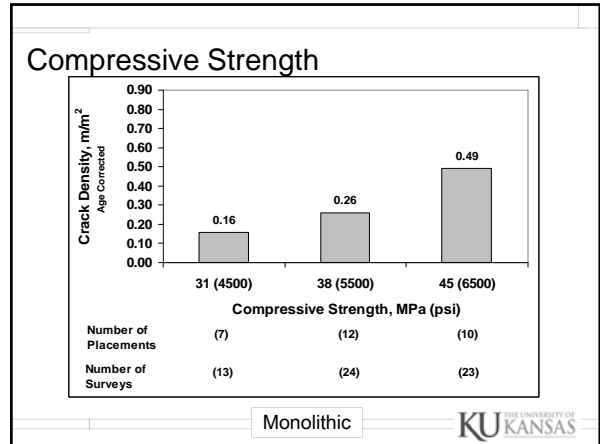
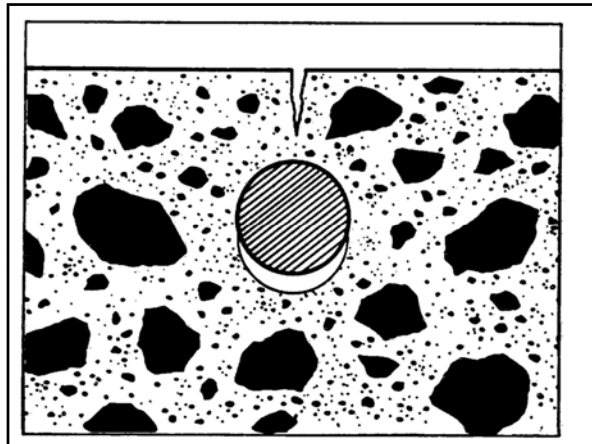


Monolithic

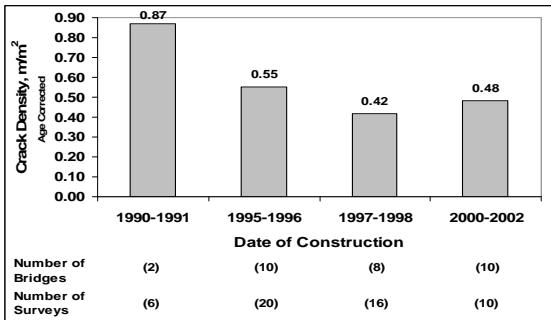
Slump



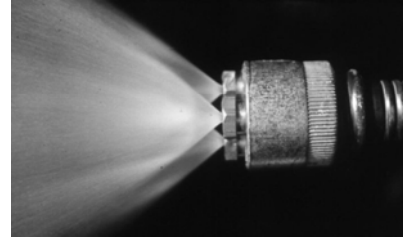
Monolithic



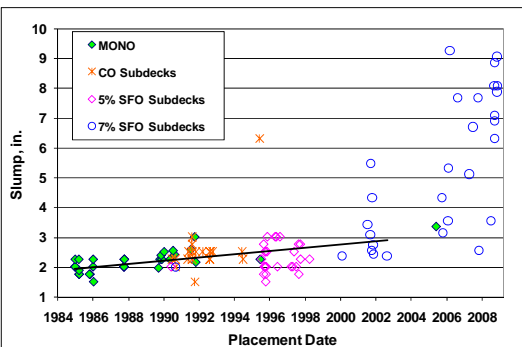
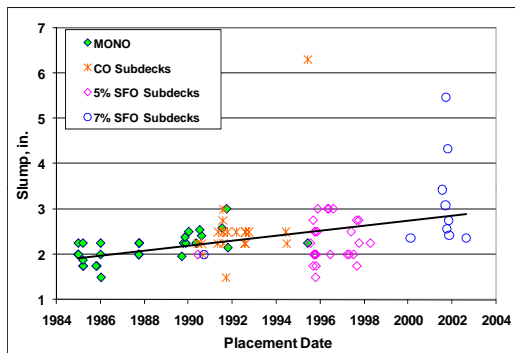
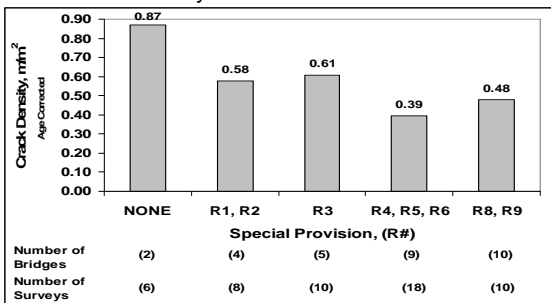
Date of Construction - Silica Fume Overlays



Control of early evaporation and improved curing



Control of early evaporation and improved curing - Silica Fume Overlays



Overall Approach

Work to reduce plastic, settlement, thermal and drying shrinkage cracking

Low cement & water contents

Low slump

High strength is not good

Low evaporation rate

Construction methods and materials matter

More early cracking means more total cracking

LC-HPC Specifications

- Optimized Aggregate Gradation
- Low-absorption Aggregate
- 1 inch Max Size Aggregate
- Cement Content ≤ 540 lb/yd³
- w/c ratio = 0.43 – 0.45
- Air Content of $8 \pm 1\frac{1}{2}\%$
- Designated slump $1\frac{1}{2} - 3$ in. (~~3~~ $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. max)
- Controlled temperature
- Improved curing



Concrete temperature control

55 – 70°F

50 – 75°F if approved by Engineer



Cold-weather concreting

Maintain temperature of both girders and deck.



Alternatives to Pumping

Concrete Buckets
Conveyors



Placing

- Air cuff/bladder valve on pump or limit drop with conveyor
- Filling end walls and diaphragms ahead of slab



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Consolidation Requirements

Vertically mounted internal gang vibrators



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Concrete Finishing

- General Rule:
Less is More
 - Pan or burlap drag
 - Bullfloating only if needed
 - Water is not a finishing aid!



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Curing

- Presoaked burlap
- Timely placement
- Constantly wet
 - Spray hoses
 - Soaker hoses
 - 14 days



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Three work bridges. Four rolls of pre-cut, pre-soaked burlap, two on each side



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Cost effectiveness

- Cost of equipment: approximately \$5000
- Cuts work crew to handle burlap on day of placement from 11 to 5
- Contractor added power to move the work bridges between first and second deck

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Curing
Followed by curing compound to slow the rate of evaporation

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Construction Schedule

- Qualification Batch & Slab




- Bridge Construction

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Concrete Testing & Acceptance

- Clearly define testing schedule ahead of time
- Communicate how out-of-spec concrete will be handled



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Specifications

- 07-PS0167 Construction
- 07-PS0166 Concrete
- 07-PS0165 Aggregates

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Where we stand

- LC-HPC decks are working
- Current provisions, however, don't encompass all of the technologies that can be brought to bare
- We chose not to propose those technologies until we were assured that they posed no durability problems



- We've now evaluated those technologies for durability and are prepared to recommend their adoption
- Ready for some more decks!



This year's crack surveys

- Adherence to the rules...



Questions



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